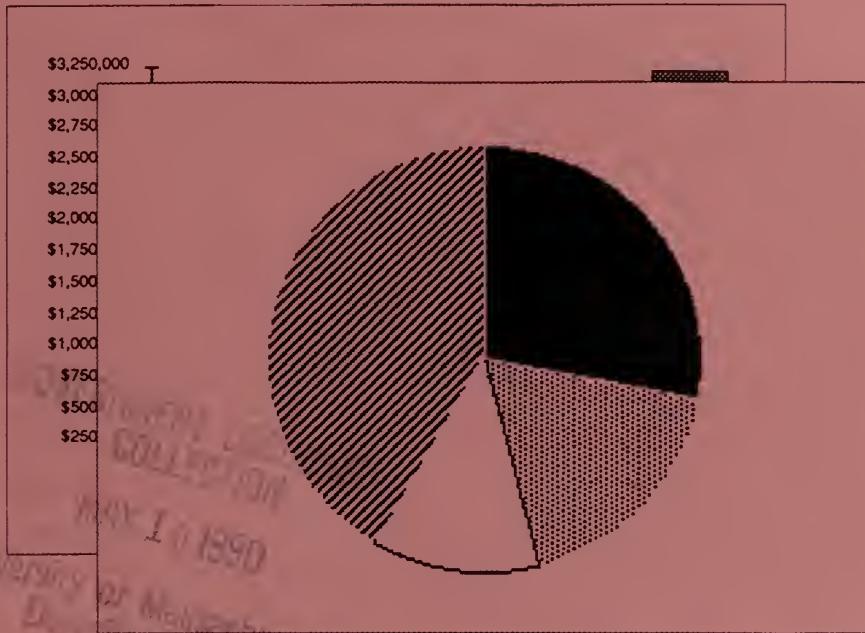


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Chapter 766: Sole Source And Individual Rates



Massachusetts Rate Setting Commission

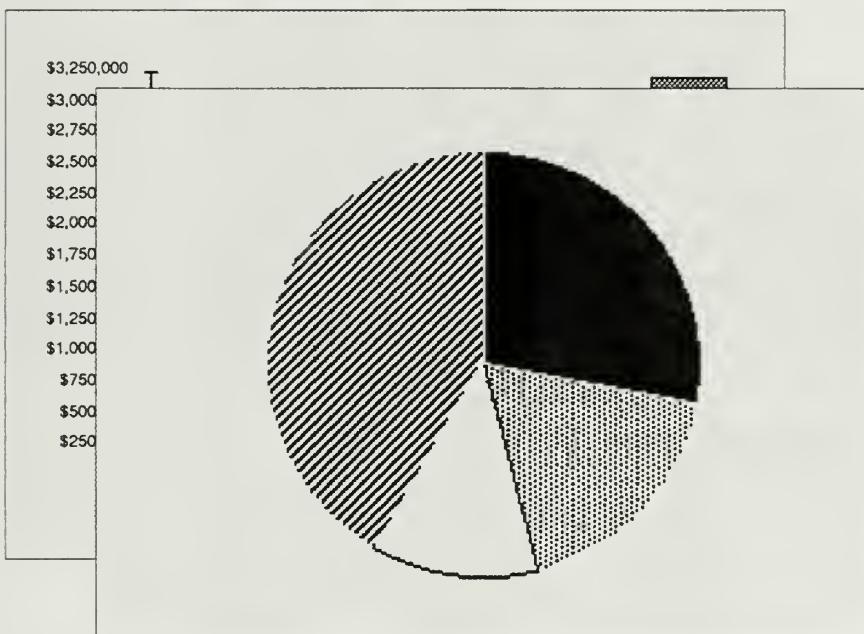
Paula R. Griswold, Chairman
Mary Yee Jong, Commissioner
Thomas K. Lynch, Commissioner



Michael S. Dukakis, Governor
Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Philip W. Johnston, Secretary
Executive Office of Human Services

Chapter 766: Sole Source And Individual Rates



A Report of the
Massachusetts Rate Setting Commission

by
Lucinda Brandt
Bureau of Educational, Social,
and Mental Health Services

Margaret Keenan, Director



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-- Lucinda Brandt

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Introduction



The following is a discussion of the data, observed patterns and possible future trends concerning sole source and individual rates as well as their associated vendors in the Chapter 766 private school system. For the purposes of this discussion, these two rate mechanisms, sole source of care and individual rates, will collectively be called *special rates*.

Sole source of care rates are promulgated for non-Chapter 766 approved programs, typically out-of-state facilities. Individual rates are promulgated for services not provided in the Chapter 766 approved program rate, and usually reflect the cost of a one-to-one aide. All individual and sole source rates are client specific.

Initial requests for sole source and individual rates are made to the Massachusetts Department of Education (DOE) by local education authorities, or school districts. The requests are reviewed and processed by DOE, and are then submitted to the Bureau of Educational, Social, and Mental Health Services (BESMHS) of the Massachusetts Rate Setting Commission. Each request for an individual or sole source rate must be approved by the Commission.

It is hoped that the information contained herein will be of help or interest to several audiences--including statewide policymakers, local officials, and providers. The Commission makes no representation to the effect that this report is the final word on individual or sole source rates. With this report, however, the Commission joins with many others in an effort to contribute to the decision-making process that affects sole source or

individual placement policies, individual provider rates, new program development, and reimbursement policy.

It is far beyond the scope of this report, as well as the scope of the Rate Setting Commission, to make any inferences about the appropriateness of the services themselves. We can, however, comment on the cost of services and upon other observed trends. An evaluation of the benefits derived from the expenditure of public funds must be left to other parties with the expertise available for such analysis.

Analyses in this report...

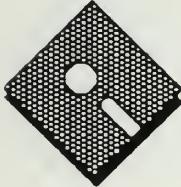
Analysis of Rates, p. 3

Day vs. Residential Analysis, p. 6

Provider Analysis, p. 9

Conclusion, p. 13

Data



This section briefly details the sources and types of data used by the Rate Setting Commission in the preparation of this report. As stated in the Introduction, all relevant information, data, and other useful source materials were derived from the rate filings used by the Commission in the determination of rates for Chapter 766 private school programs.

The information extracted from rate filing documents includes:

- ✓ vendor name
- ✓ whether the program was day or residential
- ✓ whether the rate was a sole source or an individual rate mechanism
- ✓ whether the vendor was located in or outside of Massachusetts
- ✓ the fiscal year the rate was or is effective
- ✓ the potential maximum fiscal impact of the rate.

Potential maximum fiscal impact was calculated using both the number of days determined to be in a provider's school year and the effective dates of rates.

In many cases, the use of this information resulted in a smaller cost-related dollar figure as compared to the annual tuition listed on the rate filing.

On the other hand, treatment under the special rate provision oftentimes concludes prior to the end of the approved effective time period--and as a result, for the purposes of this report, maximum fiscal impact figures may be somewhat inflated.

For individual rates, the amount listed excludes base tuition costs. This exclusion in the calculation provides a more accurate and conservative reflection of the potential fiscal impact of the special rate than would the annual tuition amount.

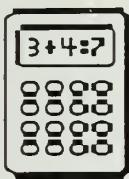
It must be pointed out, however, that this methodology limits one's ability to fully compare and contrast the cost of each type of special rate mechanism. Accordingly, the nature and extent of such comparisons are delineated in the report.

The Figures...

The graphic figures throughout this report illustrate the results of data analysis. References to all figures are contained in the narrative.

The Appendix (on page 14) consists of a series of reference charts (Tables 1-10). The tabular data contained in these charts provide numerical references for many of the figures in this report.

Analysis of Rates



In this section, sole source rates and individual rates are examined in detail. The observations and conclusions presented in this section are based on the data illustrated by the figures on pages 3 through 5. The figures include summary data, a look at trends, a comparative analysis of rates, and information on the total fiscal impact of special rates on the Chapter 766 system.

Figure 1 (below) illustrates in summary form the annual number of special rates, the breakdown between sole source rates and individual rates, the number of out of state providers/rates, and an estimation of these same variables for fiscal year 1989.

Fiscal year 1989 figures were derived using the method known as least squares.* Although four years of experiential data is a limited data base, it does provide the basis for some interesting observations.

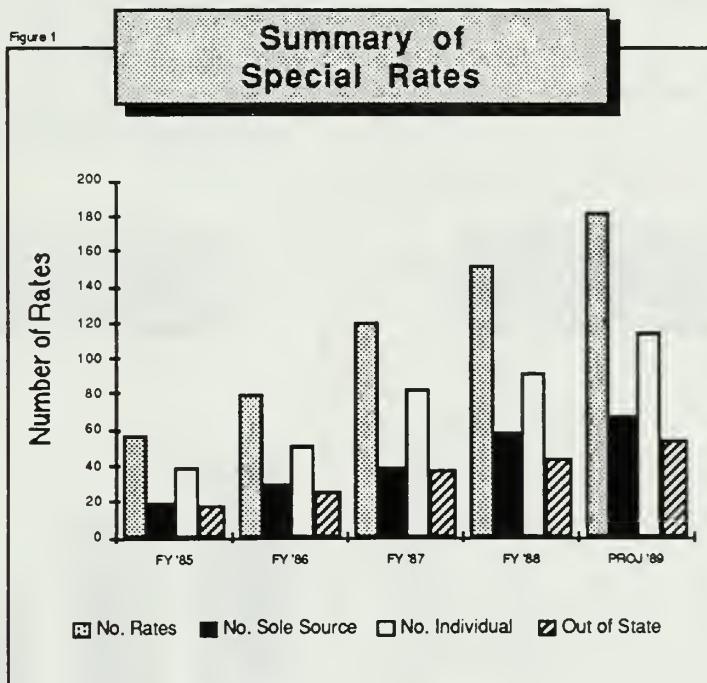
Figure 1 shows that we historically have had an increase in the use of specialized rates. If this trend continues, we can expect these numbers to continue to grow in the future. One application of this information would be to compare these increases with the total number of private school enrollees as a

measure of how planned programming may be meeting student need.

Figure 2 (on page 4) illustrates the proportion of special rates assigned to sole source of care programs or to Chapter 766 approved programs over the four years

studied by the Commission. By a margin of two-to-one, there appears to be a preference for existing Chapter 766 programs (wherever possible) over outside placement. In addition, an analysis of the data indicates that the two-to-one preference in favor of established programs remained quite stable over time.

Figure 3 (also on page 4) illus-



*Note: The method of least squares is a practical, simple, technique of trend analysis that allows the development of a more stable mean or average over time. For a more in depth discussion of its application, see Hamburg, *Statistical Analysis for Decision Making*, 2nd ed., Harcourt Brace Janovich, Inc., 1977, p450 ff.

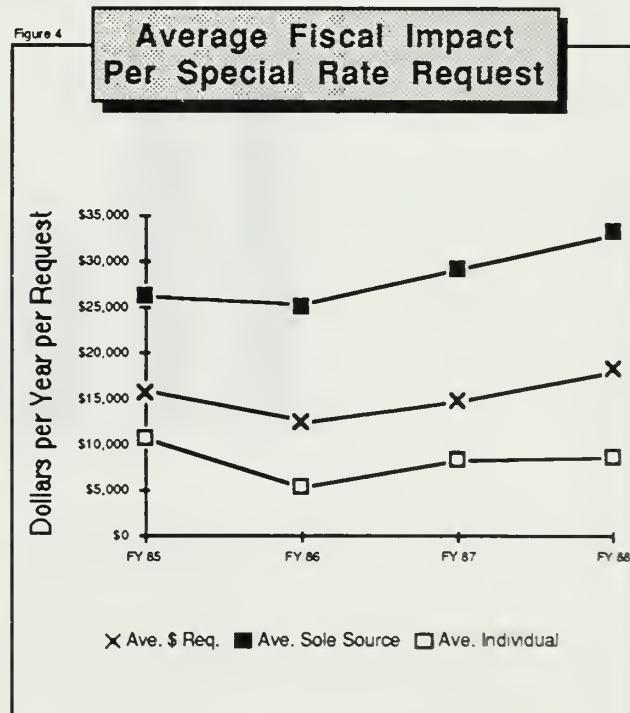
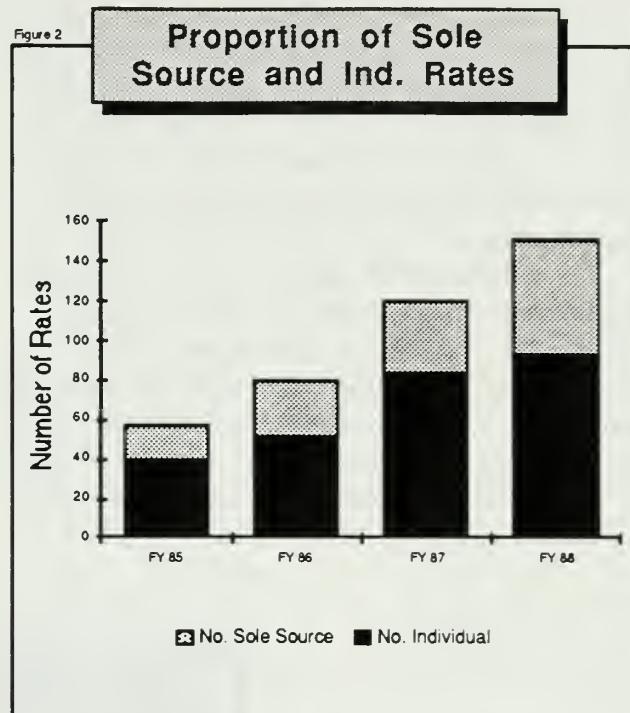
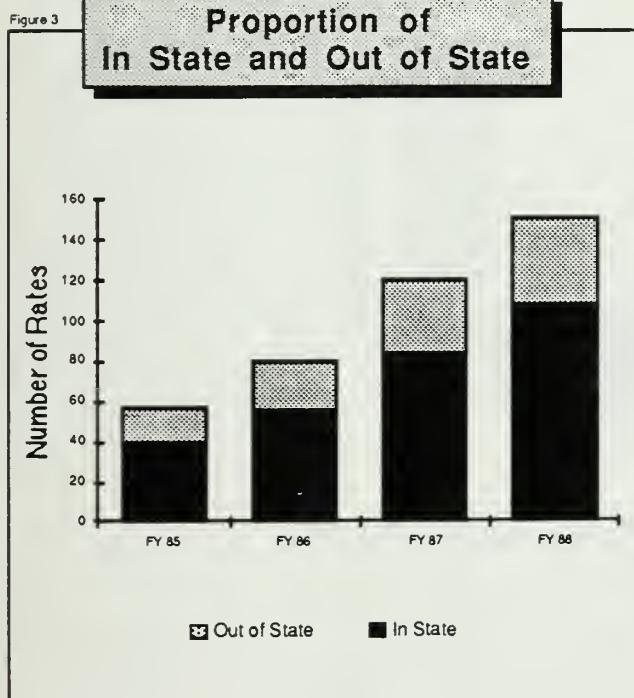
trates a trend favoring the use of in-state remediation rather than out-of-state placement in a similar proportion to Figure 2. This, in our view, is logical since most Chapter 766 approved private schools are located within Massachusetts.

Analysis of Rates



Figure 4 (below at right) shows a comparative analysis of the average annual cost per special rate request, the average annual cost for a sole source request, and the average annual cost for an individual rate request. Note that the sole source rate includes the cost of the total program, whereas the individual rate includes only an add-on to the base rate of a program.

This figure demonstrates an interesting overall trend. All annual costs declined from fiscal year 1985 through fiscal year 1986, and then started to increase. Most recently, average individual rates, as indicated in Figure 4, experienced only a modest increase, rising 4% from fiscal year 1987 through fiscal year 1988. Since individual rates reflect marginal costs, a single rate can have a relatively small fiscal impact.



Analysis of Rates



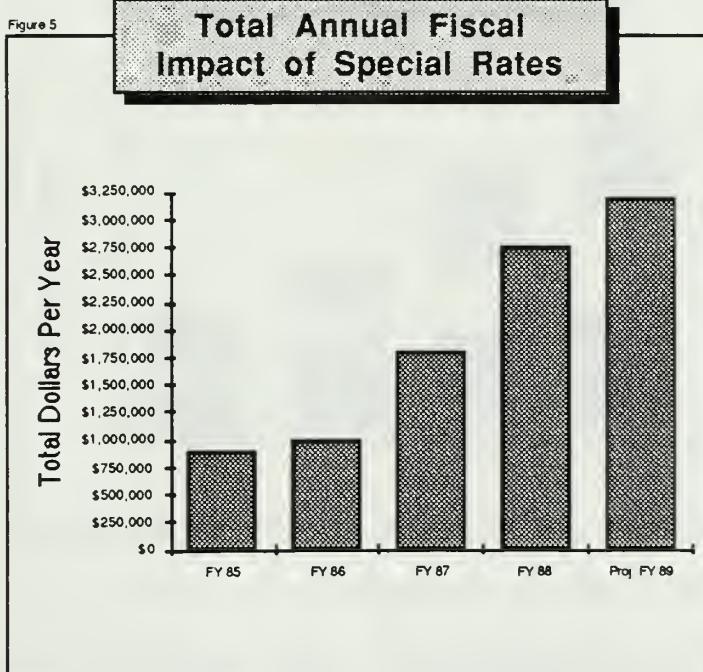
Our records show seven approved individual rates with a fiscal impact of less than \$500 per year in fiscal year 1988. In fiscal year 1987 there were three of these "low" fiscal impact rates and two in each of the fiscal years 1985 and 1986. Accordingly, there is an observed increase in the number of low fiscal impact rates being promulgated.

When we compare the increases in special rates to the increases in program tuition rates set under the XYZ cycle there is an observed difference. According to BESMHS statistics, the average Chapter 766 approved program rate increased 17%

from fiscal year 1986 to fiscal year 1987, and 12% from fiscal year 1987 to fiscal year 1988. This is less than the increases of 19% and 22% respectively for the average special rate for the same time periods.

Figure 5 (below) combines Figures 1 and 4 by showing the total fiscal impact of special rates on the Chapter 766 system.

Though representing a small percentage of the Commonwealth's special education private school expenditure, the volume and fiscal impact of special rates are growing at a pace faster than the average increase in tuition at private schools.



Residential vs. Day



The information used to construct figures 1-5 (on pages 3-5) contains numbers and cost data both aggregated and differentiated by its sole source or individual rate designation. This section will break down the data and compare sole source and individual figures on the basis of whether a program provides day or residential services.

It is desirable to evaluate the data in this manner since the length of treatment day, six to eight hours in the case of a day program, and twenty-four hours for a residential program, has an impact on cost. Figure 6 (below at center) describes the number of each type of special rate attributed to day and residential services for fiscal years 1985-1988.

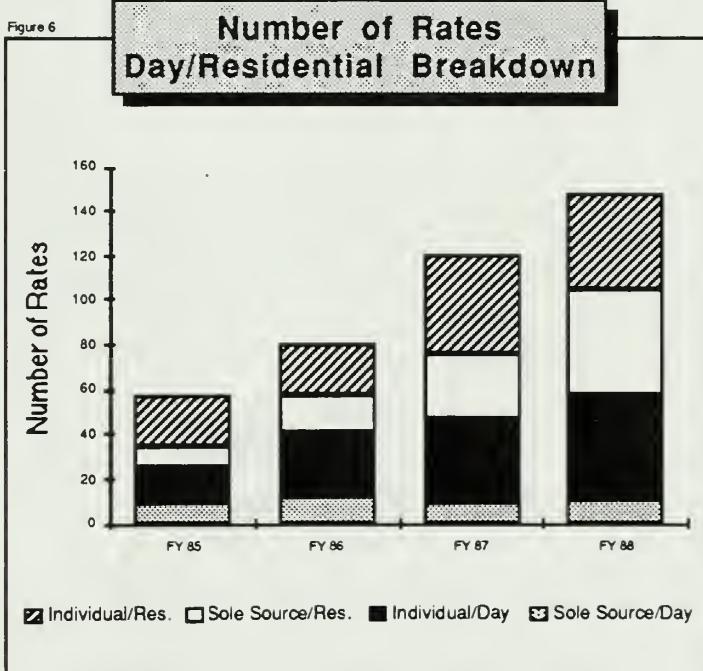
The number of residential program special rates has grown more rapidly than the number of day program special rates: 185% versus 138% (compounded growth rate over the last four fiscal years). If we break the numbers down fur-

ther, we can see that for day program special rates, the number of individual rates given to Chapter 766 approved programs has been the majority, and has accelerated faster than the number of sole source of care rates. There is a certain amount of in-

tuitive satisfaction with this fact since day rates imply that the students live within commuting distance of the program, and it is likely that a program located in the Commonwealth would be a Chapter 766 approved program, in which case the individual rate provision applies.

Conversely, the data for residential programs show that there is a faster growth rate for the use of sole source placements than for the use of individual add-ons to existing programs. This trend, however, does not have the same logical follow through as the day program pattern. In fact,

the majority were of the individual variety until fiscal year 1988 when an increased use of sole source rates pushed that type into the majority. It may prove valuable to examine the reasons for this increasing need to go outside the Chapter 766 ap-



Residential vs. Day



proved system, although such research is beyond the scope of this paper.

Earlier we examined the aggregate fiscal impact of the special rates system. This section will look further into the fiscal impact data and attempt to compare program type and rate provision mechanism.

Figure 7 (below at center) disperses the total annual dollars from Figure 5 to each of the sole source and individual provisions assigned to day programs and those assigned to residential programs for the past four fiscal years. Note that the total residential impact is roughly four times its day counterpart in each of the years examined.

The sole source versus individual breakdowns show similar trends to what we observed in Figure 6, however, there is a less dramatic tendency in favor of individual rate expenditures for day programs and a more dramatic emphasis on sole source expenditures for residential programs.

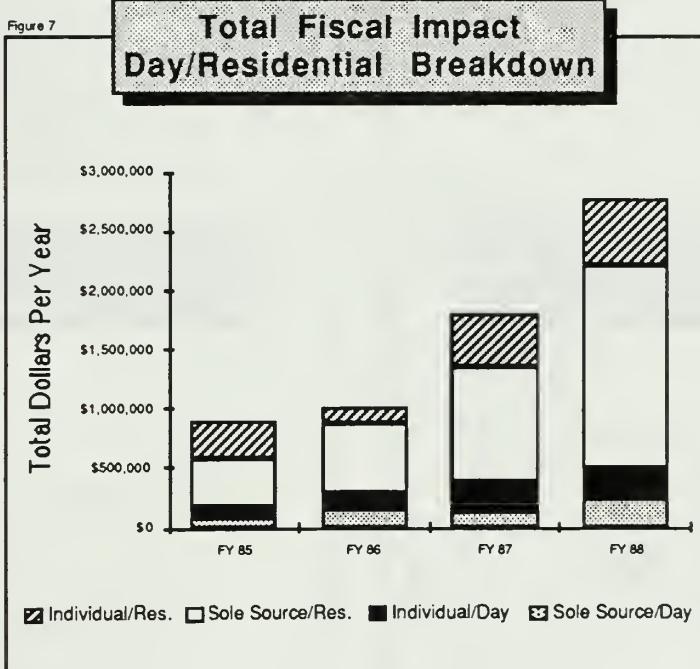
In the case of residential programs, the fiscal burden is split 60/40--with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts paying 60% of the cost of residential services and the local educational authority paying the balance (40%).

When the previous sections have discussed annual cost information for special rates, comparisons of individual versus sole source interventions have been limited by the fact that individual rates contain only those costs incremental to the core program and sole source rates reflect the total program. A second limiting characteristic is that annual figures do not control for the varying lengths of time that a student may need to remain under the specialized rate provision. Accordingly, these lengths of stay can vary from a few days to a time period of over a year.

By providing per diem information, as is contained in Figures 8 and 9 (on page 8), we can control for both of these factors. Two explanatory points need to be made. The first is that the Chapter 766 approved base illustrated in Figures 8 and 9 is the average daily tuition base for all programs with rates for fiscal years 1986-1988.

This may have the effect of creating a conservative (i.e., smaller) number than using only those schools with individual rates approved for the respective fiscal years.

The second explanatory point is that we are unable to control for program design



Residential vs. Day



which is influenced by degree of client need and has an impact on cost. However, the figures show that on an average daily basis the cost of a sole source of care placement is less than the total cost of an individual rate placement. This holds true for residential as well as day programs with the single exception of day programs in 1986.

The marginal/total cost differential has already been cited to explain the disparity in average fiscal impact between individual and sole source rates. Figure 10 (below at right) offers another explanation: average length of stay (ALOS). These numbers represent the average number of days that a special rate was effective during a particular fiscal year for the type of program. The ALOS is significantly longer in all cases for sole source of care placements.

Figure 9

Residential Program Rates Per Diem Cost Comparison

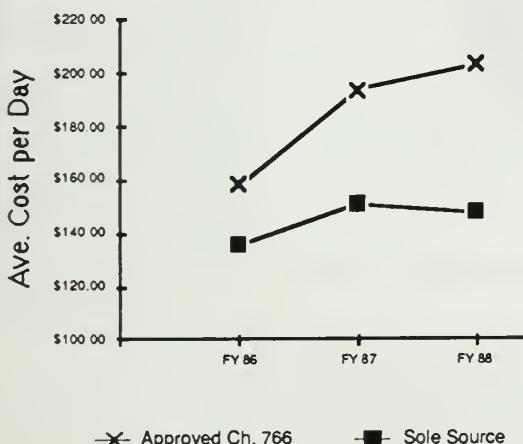


Figure 8

Day Program Rates Per Diem Cost Comparison

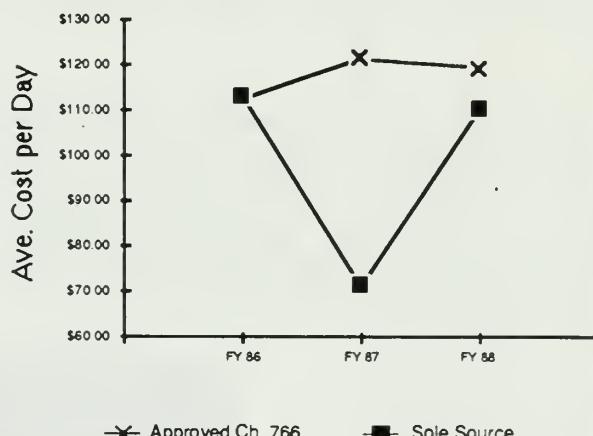
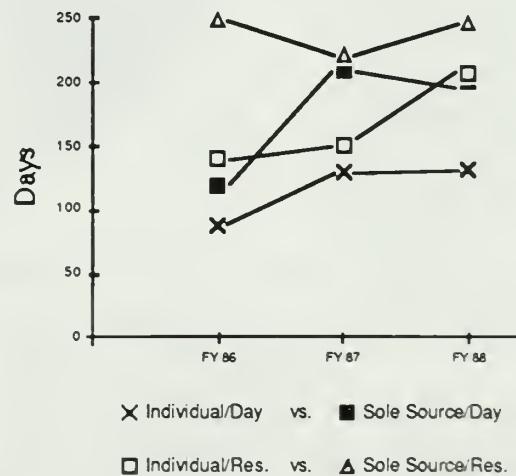


Figure 10

Average Length of Stay Comparison



Provider Analysis



Ninety-one vendor agencies have, at one time or another, had special rates approved by the Rate Setting Commission during the last four fiscal years. This section of the report takes an extensive look at these providers. Two of the 91 vendors are excluded from this section of the analysis because of special circumstances described below.

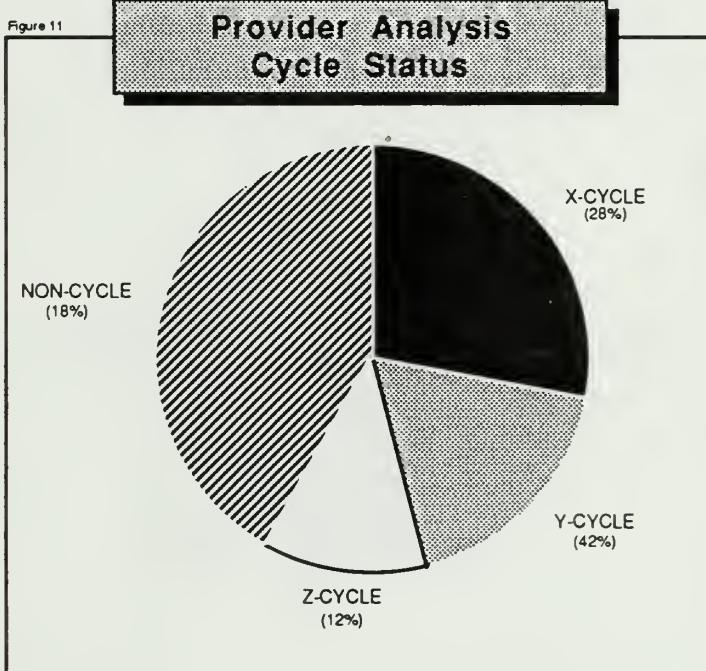
Excluded from this section of the report are Perkins School for the Blind and Tri-County Youth.

Perkins School for the Blind is under judicial mandate and hence not currently part of the XYZ Cycle system; Tri-County Youth has recently become a Chapter 766 approved school and, at the time of this analysis, had not been assigned a cycle position. Of the remaining 89 vendors, 52 (58%) are part of the XYZ Cycle as Chapter 766 approved programs and 37 (42%) are outside of that system. Figure 11 (at right) illustrates the cycle status breakdown.

To simplify descriptive analysis, each vendor was given a "sole source" or "individual" designation based on which type of rate was approved most frequently for the vendor. In 85% of the cases, a vendor had only one type of rate approved so

determination was obvious. The remaining 15% have rates representing both types, but with a clear majority of one type to indicate either the sole source or individual rate designation. Figure 12 (on page 10) provides a percentage breakdown of each type.

Forty-seven vendors representing 53% of the population received an individual designation and 42 vendors representing 47% of the population received a sole source designation. Note that there is no 1-to-1 correspondence between those designated "individual" and the XYZ Cycle providers or between the



non-cycle vendors and those designated as "sole source" vendors.

Of the 52 schools participating in the XYZ Cycle system, 88% have an individual designation and 12% have a sole source designation. It is expected that Cycle

Provider Analysis



schools receiving special rates would have individual add-on rates. However, there are six Chapter 766 approved schools with a majority sole source designation.

Five of the six Chapter 766 approved schools with a majority sole source designation have only one or two sole source rates. These cases appear to be either misclassifications or instances where it appears that an entire program has been established for a client. The final vendor has four identical sole source rates in effect for fiscal year 1988, at a total impact in excess of \$116,000. In this case, the sole source of care mechanism has been employed to facilitate student transition after a decision was made to close a specific program.

Of the non-cycle schools, 97% have a sole source designation and the remaining 3% have an individual designation. This 3% represents one provider which, because of its aging student population, chose to no longer be a Chapter 766 approved program. The provider was Chapter 766 approved when the individual rates were in effect.

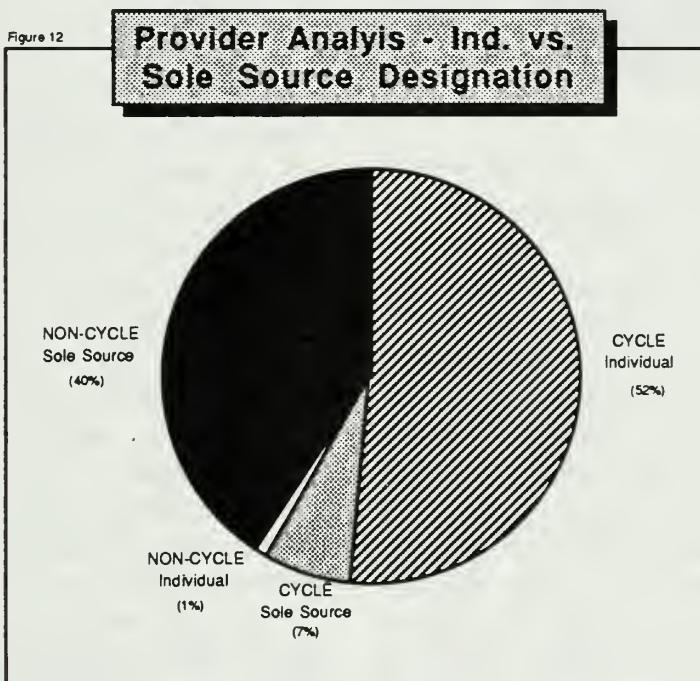
Statistics on location were also examined vis a vis whether or not a vendor

was located within Massachusetts. These are summarized in Figure 13 (on page 11). Thirty-one (31) of the eighty-nine (89) vendors; 35%, are located outside the Commonwealth, although three of these are Chapter 766 approved. Of the remaining fifty-eight (58) vendors who are located within Massachusetts, forty-nine (49) are Chapter 766 approved and nine (9) currently are not Chapter 766 approved. Four of the nine, however, are former Chapter 766 approved programs.

A significant majority of vendors, 87% of them, have had or currently have more

than one special rate approved. This raises the question as to whether vendors who have received special rates tend to request and/or receive them more often than other vendors. Or, it may be that the characteristics of the populations they serve are more susceptible to unanticipated needs. It is beyond the scope of this

Figure 12



analysis to poll all providers on their familiarity with the sole source/individual rate provisions. However, if we examine the data some patterns do emerge.

In 1985, 26 vendors received one or more special rates. Eighteen (18) of those

Provider Analysis



vendors (69% of them) also received special rates in 1986. In 1986, there were a total of 42 vendors with special rates. The following year (1987), 76% of the 42 vendors received special rates. A similar number --63%--of fiscal year 1987 vendors repeated in fiscal year 1988. Twenty-one (21) vendors have been special rate recipients for at least three years, and 11 vendors have been recipients for four years.

There may be several reasons for this trend. For example, students whose needs precipitate initial requests may continue to attend their schools in the following fiscal year and may still require the additional intervention. However, because notations on the rate filings are purposely vague in order to preserve anonymity, this is difficult to confirm. In other cases, providers may avail the programs to students who need additional services for as long as DOE will request the funds.

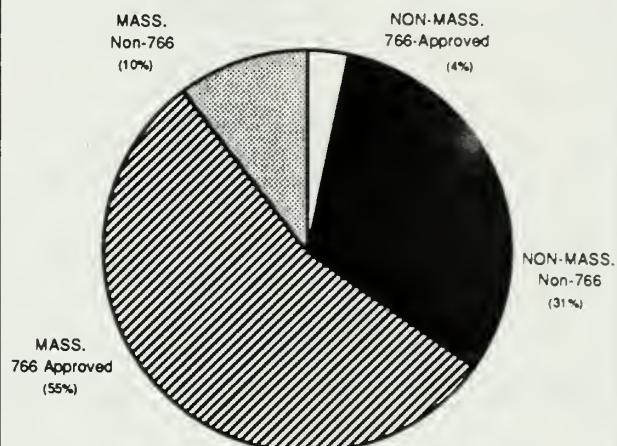
We do not know whether other programs are more "elastic" in supplying specialized services within their regular rate structure. As noted earlier, there has been an increase in the number of individual rates with a per case fiscal impact of less than \$500 per year. It may become necessary, therefore, to examine further whether or not there are financial incentives which promote the use of special rates.

The chart entitled Vendors With Highest Fiscal Impact - 1985-1988 (on page 12) lists the 12 providers who have received the greatest amount of income from sole source or individual rates over the past four fiscal years.

It is interesting to point out that seven of the 12 have had special rates approved

Figure 13

Provider Analysis - Mass. vs. Non-Mass. Designation



in all four fiscal years under study. All but one of the vendors had special rates approved in fiscal year 1987. Six of the 12 are also part of the XYZ Cycle process.

The XYZ Cycle system may effect the use of individual or sole source rates. It could be argued that since the XYZ system requires discretionary program changes to be built in once every three years, providers may feel fiscal pressure to request individual rates to accommodate program changes in off cycle years and especially in the year prior to the on-cycle rate year. Similarly one should observe a decrease in the number of individual rates in a rate year that is on-cycle. Because the cycle system is relatively young, we have only two cycles to observe, the X and Y cycles.

For X-Cycle schools, fiscal year 1985 cost reports would have been audited during



VENDORS WITH HIGHEST FISCAL IMPACT 1985-1988

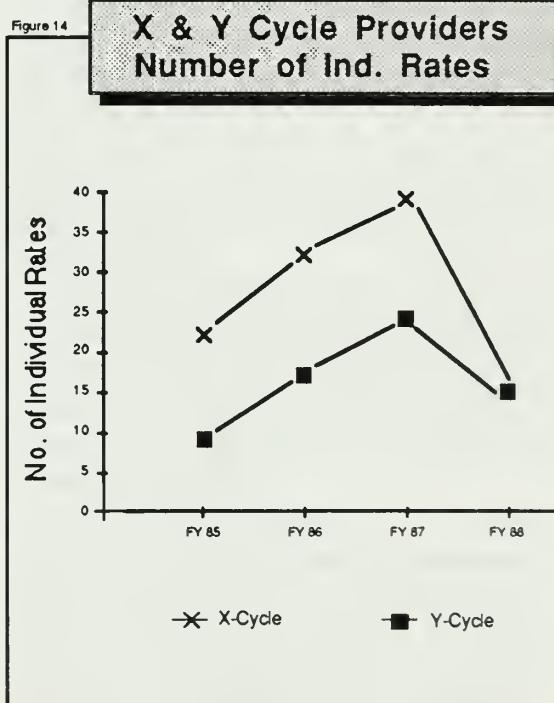
| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Center on Deafness | \$839,556 |
| Brown School/Healthcare Rehab | \$839,556 |
| Groden Center | \$341,850 |
| Eagle Hill Foundation | \$331,616 |
| New England Ctr for Autism | \$295,866 Ch766 app'd |
| Amego | \$229,672 Ch766 app'd |
| Protestant Guild f/t Blind | \$308,238 Ch766 app'd |
| BRI | \$227,511 Ch766 app'd |
| Behavioral Development Center | \$216,691 |
| Lake Grove @ Durham | \$158,346 |
| Perkins School f/t Blind | \$146,228 Ch766 app'd |
| Boston School f/t Deaf | \$123,985 Ch766 app'd |

fiscal year 1986. Program changes, approved by DOE and which should have considered any anticipated individual rate concerns, would have been accommodated in the prospective rate calculations for fiscal year 1987. Hence one might expect a decrease in the number of individual rates approved for X-Cycle providers during fiscal year 1987. This was not the case as Figure 14 (at right) illustrates.

A possible explanation is that fiscal year 1987 was the initial run for the XYZ Cycle system resulting in the promulgation of many fiscal year 1987 rates well into the fiscal year. In this instance, the use of individual rates may have assisted providers in getting through cash flow problems.

If we look at Y-Cycle data, it appears that there was a reduction in special rates in the on-cycle year (Y-Cycle schools had fiscal year 1986 programs and costs audited during fiscal year 1987 for fiscal year 1988 on-cycle rates). Note that Y-Cycle data also

Figure 14



shows a dramatic increase in special rates in the year prior to the on-cycle rate.

Conclusion



The analysis reveals several key observations. Historically, there have been significant increases both in the *use* and *cost of use* of the special rate provisions of the Chapter 766 regulations. If this trend continues, which it is expected to do, the Massachusetts Rate Setting Commission projects a dramatic increase in costs to the system as a whole.

The pace of the cost increases in this area of the Chapter 766 program far outstrips the rate of tuition increases experienced by programs regulated under the XYZ Cycle system.

Approximately two-thirds of all the special rates are promulgated as add-ons to existing Chapter 766 approved programs.

For day programs, more dollars were spent addressing unanticipated client need through individual rates than through sole source of care placements. However, for residential programs the reverse is true. Since sole source includes the base program cost and individual rates do not, this does not seem extraordinary.

On an average per diem basis the total cost of a sole source placement is less than the total cost of an individual placement. This appears to hold true for residential as well as day programs.

Of the vendors who have had special rates approved more than half are Chapter 766 certified.

Historically, more than 60% of providers who utilize special rates in a particular fiscal year also have special rates established in the following fiscal year. This may be because of the extraordinary needs of students that they serve or it may be for other reasons.

Under the XYZ Cycle system one would expect that the number of individual rate requests would decrease for those providers whose "On-cycle" rate was in effect. The opposite has been observed in the first year for the X-Cycle schools, but the data for the Y-Cycle schools showed the expected pattern.

It is hoped that study of this data will continue, and that its results will be used by those empowered with decision making authority. While the direct cost of purchasing special rate services is a small portion of the overall budget for special services in the Commonwealth, it is, nonetheless, one which continues to rise dramatically.

We must point out that these figures do not include the "indirect" costs such as the cost of processing of special rate requests. With the rising numbers of these rate requests, this "hidden" cost may become a growing concern.

Perhaps it is suggestive of a need to improve or alter the needs assessment, program planning and implementation functions within the Chapter 766 approved system, including the role of the Massachusetts Rate Setting Commission.

Appendix: Tables

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Appendix: Tables

Table 1
SUMMARY OF SPECIAL RATES

| Type | Number of Rates | Percentage Increase | Number of Sole Source | Percentage Increase | Number of Individual | Number of Individual | Out of State | Percentage Increase |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| FY '85 | 57 | | 19 | | 38 | | 18 | |
| FY '85 | 80 | 40% | 29 | 53% | 51 | 34% | 25 | 39% |
| FY '87 | 120 | 50% | 38 | 31% | 82 | 61% | 37 | 48% |
| FY '88 | 151 | 26% | 59 | 55% | 92 | 12% | 44 | 19% |
| Proj. FY '89 | 182 | 21% | 68 | 15% | 114 | 24% | 54 | 23% |

Table 2
PROPORTION OF SOLE SOURCE AND INDIVIDUAL RATES

| Type | FY 85 | FY 86 | FY 87 | FY 88 |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Sole Source | 33% | 36% | 32% | 39% |
| Individual | 67% | 64% | 68% | 61% |
| Total Number | 57 | 80 | 120 | 151 |

Appendix: Tables

Table 3
PROPORTION OF IN-STATE & OUT-OF-STATE SPECIAL RATES

| Type | FY 85 | FY 86 | FY 87 | FY 88 |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| In-State | 68% | 69% | 69% | 71% |
| Out-of-State | 32% | 31% | 31% | 29% |
| Total Number | 57 | 80 | 120 | 151 |

Table 4
AVERAGE FISCAL IMPACT PER SPECIAL RATE REQUEST

| Year | Average \$ Request | Percentage Increase | Average \$ Sole Source | Percentage Increase | Average \$ Individual | Percentage Increase |
|-------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| FY 85 | \$15,850 | | \$26,224 | | \$10,663 | |
| FY 86 | \$12,537 | -21% | \$25,241 | - 4% | \$ 5,314 | - 50% |
| FY 87 | \$14,946 | 19% | \$29,181 | 16% | \$ 8,350 | 57% |
| FY 88 | \$18,279 | 22% | \$33,233 | 14% | \$ 8,689 | 4% |

Appendix: Tables

Table 5
TOTAL ANNUAL FISCAL IMPACT OF SPECIAL RATES

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Dollar Impact</u> | <u>Percentage Increase</u> |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| FY 85 | \$ 903,442 | |
| FY 86 | \$1,002,977 | 11% |
| FY 87 | \$1,793,550 | 79% |
| FY 88 | \$2,760,081 | 54% |
| Proj. FY 89 | \$3,205,500 | 16% |

Table 6
NUMBER OF RATES - DAY / RESIDENTIAL

| <u>Type</u> | <u>FY 85</u> | <u>FY 86</u> | <u>FY 87</u> | <u>FY 88</u> |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>Day</i> | | | | |
| Sole Source | 9 | 12 | 9 | 12 |
| Individual | 16 | 29 | 38 | 47 |
| Total Day | 25 | 41 | 47 | 59 |
| <i>Residential</i> | | | | |
| Sole Source | 10 | 17 | 29 | 47 |
| Individual | 22 | 22 | 44 | 44 |
| Total Res. | 32 | 39 | 73 | 91 |

Appendix: Tables

Table 7
TOTAL ANNUAL IMPACT - DAY / RESIDENTIAL

| <u>Type</u> | <u>FY 85</u> | <u>FY 86</u> | <u>FY 87</u> | <u>FY 88</u> |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>Day</i> | | | | |
| Sole Source | \$ 94,026 | \$160,804 | \$ 135,639 | \$ 241,752 |
| Individual | \$ 79,514 | \$134,081 | \$ 247,954 | \$ 253,926 |
| Total Day | \$173,540 | \$294,885 | \$ 383,593 | \$ 495,678 |
| <i>Residential</i> | | | | |
| Sole Source | \$404,221 | \$571,171 | \$ 973,222 | \$1,718,980 |
| Individual | \$325,680 | \$136,921 | \$ 436,735 | \$ 545,261 |
| Total Res. | \$729,901 | \$708,092 | \$1,409,957 | \$2,264,241 |

Table 8
PER DIEM TOTAL COST COMPARISON - DAY / RESIDENTIAL

| <u>Type</u> | <u>FY 86</u> | <u>FY 87</u> | <u>FY 88</u> |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <i>Day</i> | | | |
| 766 App'd | \$ 59.74 | \$ 71.51 | \$ 78.07 |
| Ind. Add-on | \$ <u>53.00</u> | \$ <u>50.06</u> | \$ <u>41.21</u> |
| Total / Day | \$112.74 | \$121.57 | \$119.28 |
| Sole Source | \$113.00 | \$ 71.54 | \$110.15 |
| <i>Residential</i> | | | |
| 766 App'd | \$109.60 | \$127.27 | \$143.46 |
| Ind. Add-on | \$ <u>48.60</u> | \$ <u>65.38</u> | \$ <u>60.14</u> |
| Total Res. | \$158.20 | \$193.65 | \$203.60 |
| Sole Source | \$135.41 | \$150.98 | \$174.84 |

Appendix: Tables

Table 9
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS)

| Type | FY 86 | FY 87 | FY 88 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>Day</i> | | | |
| Individual | 87 | 130 | 131 |
| Sole Source | 119 | 209 | 201 |
| <i>Residential</i> | | | |
| Individual | 139 | 151 | 206 |
| Sole Source | 248 | 222 | 247 |

Table 10

X AND Y CYCLE PROVIDERS - NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL RATES 1985-1988

| Type | FY 85 | FY 86 | FY 87 | FY 88 |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| X-Cycle | 22 | 32 | 39 | 15 |
| Y-Cycle | 9 | 17 | 24 | 15 |



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